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and personality — those of “a man of legal habit of mind, well-disposed toward the Germans, and of international-pacifist tendencies,” as he himself tells us (p. 165) — creates confidence in his sobriety and thoroughness of method in gathering evidence. And his skill in grouping and presenting his facts enable him, in the compass of his 243 pages, to convey what is probably a more vivid and accurate picture of the tactics and motives of German submarine warfare than can be found elsewhere in the English language.

The first two-thirds of the book deal, in nine chapters, with special phases of that warfare, topically discussed. Of the German practice of shelling defenseless vessels, Mr. Frost says, while naming nineteen vessels as examples: “I can cite you instance after instance . . . in which a frail and unarmed craft has made submission and pleaded for quarter, like a little dog that rolls on its back and begs, and then has been pounded and raked with shellfire, sometimes with the most sickening casualties” (p. 31). The motive of such wanton bombardment, and indeed of the whole policy of submarine *Schrecklichkeit*, he finds in the intent to terrorize merchant seamen of all nations so as to make impossible the sending of enemy and neutral shipping into the zone of submarine operations. Ships which attempt to escape, freight ships presumed to be armed, the special efforts made to sink passenger liners, the frequent brutality of the contact of submarine crews and their victims, and the desertion of boats laden with survivors in stormy weather and at times even 1,200 miles from land — all these are themes of separate chapters. To these are added a chapter on German motives and morals, and one of summary and appraisal. Under the former heading Mr. Frost advances, as part of the explanation of what he calls the “spiritual leprosy” of the Germans, a theory of “continental overpopulation, . . . the spiritual counterpart of the Malthusian Law of Overpopulation,” which is interesting if not wholly convincing.

The narrative of the *Lusitania* sinking, which Mr. Frost calls the “consummate quintessence of depravity” (p. 80), occupies the last third of the volume. It is all the more poignant and convincing because of its simplicity of tone and absence of any striving for rhetorical effect.

The lack of an index is one of the few faults of this otherwise excellent book.

S. B. H.

America in France. By Major Frederick Palmer. (New York: Dodd, Mead and company, 1918. 479 p. \$1.75)

This volume presents in a systematic manner an account of the American expeditionary force in France. It is written by a famous war

correspondent whose opportunities for observation, as a member of General Pershing's staff, were almost unexampled. He was with the force in France from the beginning, and was evidently almost unrestricted as to range of observation. "Under the spell of our marvelous achievement, which is the greatest story any American has ever had to tell, I have written about it [the expeditionary force] as I knew it through its phases of building, training, fighting and of unremitting effort until we had won the Saint Mihiel salient and broken the old German line in the Argonne battle." The title, the author's reputation, his personal participation, and his high conception of his task lead the reader to expect a notable book.

The work on the whole falls somewhat short of one's expectations. Its limitations are those of most early war books, hurriedly prepared. It was written to meet an urgent popular demand. It tells only a small part of the story of America in France, and this in a sketchy fashion. The early portion of the book is of course more comprehensive than the latter. The enormous growth of the project made it altogether impossible for one observer adequately to follow its progress. The book was written moreover before the signing of the armistice. Starting with the departure of General Pershing for France, it deals with the formulation of plans, the "blue print" era, the building of an organization, the arrival of the first troops and their disposition in Lorraine, the gradual expansion of the enterprise in all its manifold directions. A tremendous working energy, under direction, changes the blue prints to realities, additional troops arrive and proceed with their training, and by the time of Secretary Baker's visit the project has become a gigantic one. The latter half of the book deals with the problems created by the German offensive of March 21, the hurrying of the American program, Cantigny, the Marne, Belleau Wood, Vaux, divisions with the English, defensive fighting, the drive toward Soissons, Vierzy, Berzy-le-Sec, the Ourcq, the Vesle, Saint Mihiel, and the Argonne. It is somewhat unfortunate that the book should close with the battle of the Argonne, and not with the armistice, but a second edition will doubtless complete the story. A short and unsatisfactory chapter on aviation is included. Scores of interesting topics are touched upon which can not be mentioned within the limits of this review. Major Palmer writes with the skill and ease of a practiced journalist, and presents a vivid and stirring picture of American achievement. The book is a stimulating promise of what may sometime be written, when circumstances make possible an adequate history of the part played by the American army in the winning of the war.

THEODORE C. BLEGEN